

CHINESE EMERGE  
RESTORATION OF  
PEACE IN THE  
YANG-TSE-KIANG

Do Not Care Much What the Government Is if It Is a Stable One.

PRESIDENT FAVORS  
PROPOSED CHANGE

HANKOW, China, Oct. 2.—Chinese newspapers have taken the movement of the Peace Preservation society to reestablish the empire very calmly. Even here in the Yang-tse-kiang valley, which was such a storm center in the two recent revolutions, there has been little flurry caused by the report from Peking, of president Yuan Shih-kai's approval of the movement for the restoration of the monarchy.

"We don't care whether we have a republic or a monarchy if it is stable," a prominent Chinese merchant remarked. "We simply want a chance to go along without changes and upsets in business conditions. Our chief objection to the monarchical form is that it will take some time to adjust to the new conditions."

In Typical of Hankow View.  
This view is probably typical of that held by most of the business men of Hankow, which is called the Chicago of China and is probably destined to be the great railway center of the country. Hankow is situated at the head of navigation for ocean-going boats on the Yang-tse. Boats of shallow draft navigate for hundreds of miles above Hankow. A railway connects Peking and Hankow and another is building to Canton. A third railway is projected west from Hankow, and American interests are endeavoring to finance this line into the rich country lying toward Tibet.

The Hankow ironworks, which figured so prominently in the recent negotiations between Japan and China, are located here and employ more than 4,000 men in making steel rails and other products. The government owned a large arsenal here. As a result of its great industries and strategic location Hankow was a storm center in the late revolution and the native city was almost entirely destroyed.

Wu-chang, which lies just across the Yang-tse from Hankow, was the stronghold of Gen. Li, the present vice president, in the second revolution. But the sleepy, unprosperous old city has little interest in recent political developments. The same is true of Nanking, the former capital of China and miles further down the river. The railway between Peking and Shanghai crosses the Yang-tse-kiang at Nanking. The city is an educational center and was a stronghold of the late revolution and the scene of the battle of Purple Mountain.

Chinese papers published in foreign concessions are almost unanimous in declaring this is an unfortunate time for the discussion of a restoration of the monarchy. They believe the project should be abandoned until after the end of the European war because of the importance of foreign interests in China.

Would Not Cause Rebellion.  
The Central China Post, of Hankow, which is published by British and American interests and is probably the most influential daily in the upper Yang-tse-kiang valley, in a recent editorial expressed the opinion that the reestablishment of the monarchy will not give rise to a rebellion in Southern China, as has been predicted by some of the extreme radicals. "The great masses will be perfectly content to vote the president, as many, or as great, titles as they wish for, rather than risk disturbance," it says. "They will again express their congratulations to emperor Yuan, as readily as they did when he appointed himself practically permanent president. As for the irreconcilables, we may take it for granted they are being closely watched and will be given an opportunity to lift up their heads, as to foreigners, it is not a matter in which they can interfere."

Indifference to Changes.  
In reviewing recent events which suggested the return to a monarchy, the same editorial mentions president Yuan's offering sacrifices at the Temple of Heaven as the first indication of his intention to restore the old order. This was not a religious ceremony, which held that a state cannot exist without an emperor. Yuan Shih-kai next extended the traditional festival to ten years and made it possible for him to name his own successor. All these were natural forerunners, in the opinion of the Central China Post, of the new peace preservation society which is advocating the definite abandonment of the republic.

Prince of Wales Feels  
He May Get Fleas and  
Takes Violent Exercise

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 2.—The prince of Wales, who has just returned from France, has been keeping himself fit all through his holiday here. Nobody looking at his lithe and spare frame would imagine him in danger of putting on too much flesh, and yet that is exactly what he endeavors to guard against. It may possibly be that he fears a hereditary tendency in this direction, but his rigorous exercise is designed to keep his tendency under. However that may be, he continues to take an extraordinary amount of physical exercise and was to be seen a few mornings ago sprinting around Buckingham palace grounds.

Schools of Mackerel Give Aid to Germans  
Great Quantities of Fish Visit Seacoast

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 2.—Such schools of mackerel as have not been seen in German waters for many years are now visiting the seacoasts in both the North Sea and the Baltic, and the fishermen are making enormous catches. The fish are entering the Baltic through the Cattagat in great shoals, and the Danes are also taking their part in the catch.

The German fishermen are taking enormous hauls in the waters around Kiel, Eckenforde and Fehmarn, and many shiploads of fish are coming down from Denmark and Norway for packing for the interior.

War Is Aiding  
The Inventor

LONDON, Eng.—Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph, is the authority for the statement that the world will be surprised when the war is over by the immense strides that have been made in the inventive field as a direct result of the conflict. The benefits of these inventions, he says, will in a great measure offset the immense losses of life and money which war takes as a toll.

At present Mr. Marconi is spending



GUGLIELMO MARCONI

three weeks of each month with the Italian forces in the field, in charge of the communication department, while the other week he spends in England, conferring with the British war office and conducting experiments. Although he would give no direct information, he intimated that the wireless telephone had been developed to a high state of efficiency. He also said that the German submarines were equipped with powerful wireless apparatus, capable of sending messages for 1000 miles.

France Is Buying and  
Melting Up Jewelry Of  
Its Hard Up Residents

PARIS, France, Oct. 2.—The bank of France and the mint have come to an arrangement to buy in all of the old gold jewelry that so many good citizens would only be too glad to get rid of. The weighing and the melting are done at the mint, and payment is made according to the purity of the metal, without tax or charge.

This is a great want. Thousands of people are "hard up" and yet have odds and ends of broken jewelry in their drawers that would have been disposed of long ago if they had been able to make honest bargains. In gold pieces, \$150,000,000 has been realized since July 1, a sum equal, perhaps, to one-fourth of the gold coin still held back by the people.

Union Leaders Fight Plan  
To Buy Movable Houses In  
America For the Belgians

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 2.—An unofficial statement has been circulated that Great Britain, France and Belgium are negotiating with America for 25,000 movable dwelling houses, churches, schools and shops, with the object of temporarily housing French and Belgian people to carry on business after the expulsion of the Germans from northern France and Belgium until the ruined towns have been reconstructed. The scheme is being opposed by the executives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The executives claim that they had sent a letter to the board of trade, the minister of munitions and the war office, protesting against the proposed American contract.

Germans Create Polish  
University In Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 2.—Less than a month after the occupation of Warsaw by the Germans, plans have been laid for the creation of a Polish university, designed to attract the young Poles who heretofore have always sought foreign institutions of learning because they would or could not attend the old Russian university here.

The German authorities have readily received the proposal of the citizens' committee which now is conducting the city's affairs, following the return to Warsaw of Poles who now are in foreign countries. This includes scholars of all ages. Meanwhile it is arranged for all educational institutions up to the university to open on schedule time.

FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN  
TO PLAY BENEFIT GAME

Fire men and policemen are in training for the benefit baseball game which teams of the two departments will play on October 10 at Washington park.

The game will be attended by mayor Tom Lea and his aldermen and the two teams will be managed by chief Don Johnson, for the police and chief John Wray for the fire department.

The proceeds from the game will go to the police and fire department benefit fund.

Charles Pollock, of the city park department police force, is preparing a souvenir program for the game. Five will distribute 200 of them at the game.

GERMANS TAKE  
COMPLAINT  
OFTEN VERY

Some Families Have No Meat at All, Others Little Bread.

WOMEN PRAISED AS  
NATION'S STRENGTH

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 2.—Food prices continue to soar and it is no exaggeration to say that practically the whole German people are now on short rations, but to their honor be it said that individually they bear the hardships imposed upon them by the war in the most wonderful manner.

Though all classes have been questioned, down to the very poorest, who are existing on a few potatoes and a few ounces of bread a day, there was not a single complaint. Everybody realized that Germany is struggling for her very existence and that all hardships must be cheerfully borne.

The press, however, is less reticent. Catholic papers all over Germany are loudly complaining of the high prices of food. They describe the economic situation in terms of a little less bitter perhaps than the Socialist press, but none the less eloquent. Great changes have taken place in the mode of living in Germany, as may be gathered from the extracts published by a Catholic paper in Westphalia.

"No Meat at All."  
During the month of June one family had only once a supper of potatoes and coffee. In 1914 it had meat for supper seven times. In June this year it had no meat at all.

This family has had to abandon cocoa. In June 1914, bread was eaten with every meal; this year the family had bread only four times. The consumption of sugar has had to be reduced. It has fallen from 13 pounds to eight pounds.

Another family used 16 gallons of milk in June 1914; in June this year only five gallons.

Meals Are Monotonous.  
The journal intimated that there is a lack of meat and of everything that is appetizing and nourishing. Meals are monotonous and fatiguing. The body suffers even in cases where there is a sufficiency of nutritive substances. The family lives, but at the expense of its health.

Young Are Underfed.  
It is the fact that the young generation is being underfed, which worries Germans more than anything else. The body suffers even in cases where there is a sufficiency of nutritive substances. The family lives, but at the expense of its health.

Tribute to German Women.  
Now the entire press is singing the praises of the German woman, who has been a conservative old fashioned person like the "Deutsche Tagesschau" says: "The degree of a nation's culture depends on the character of its women and the woman of Germany embodies in the truest form the German spirit in all its grandeur and with all its nobility and nobility in art, science and literature has been given to European civilization."

But One Life Member Of  
French Senate Now Living

PARIS, France, Oct. 2.—With the recent death of senator Rene Berenger, there is now left only one life member of the senate.

When that body was created by the national assembly at the time of the adoption of the constitution of Feb. 25, 1875, provision was made for 75 life senators and 225 for a certain period of years. The last survivor of the life senators is Monsieur Marce, who was elected by the senate, Feb. 25, 1875. A few years before the measure for suppression of life senators went into effect.

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS AND  
TRANSFERS ARE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The following army order has been issued:  
Promotions: Lieut. Elliot Cadare, 2nd Infantry, to captain and assigned to the 1st Infantry. Second Lieut. M. W. Adams, 25th Infantry, to first lieutenant, and assigned to the 25th Infantry.

By direction of the president: Second Lieut. J. A. Rogers, 25th Infantry, is detailed as adjutant of the 25th Infantry, and assigned to the State Agricultural College of Colorado at Fort Collins.

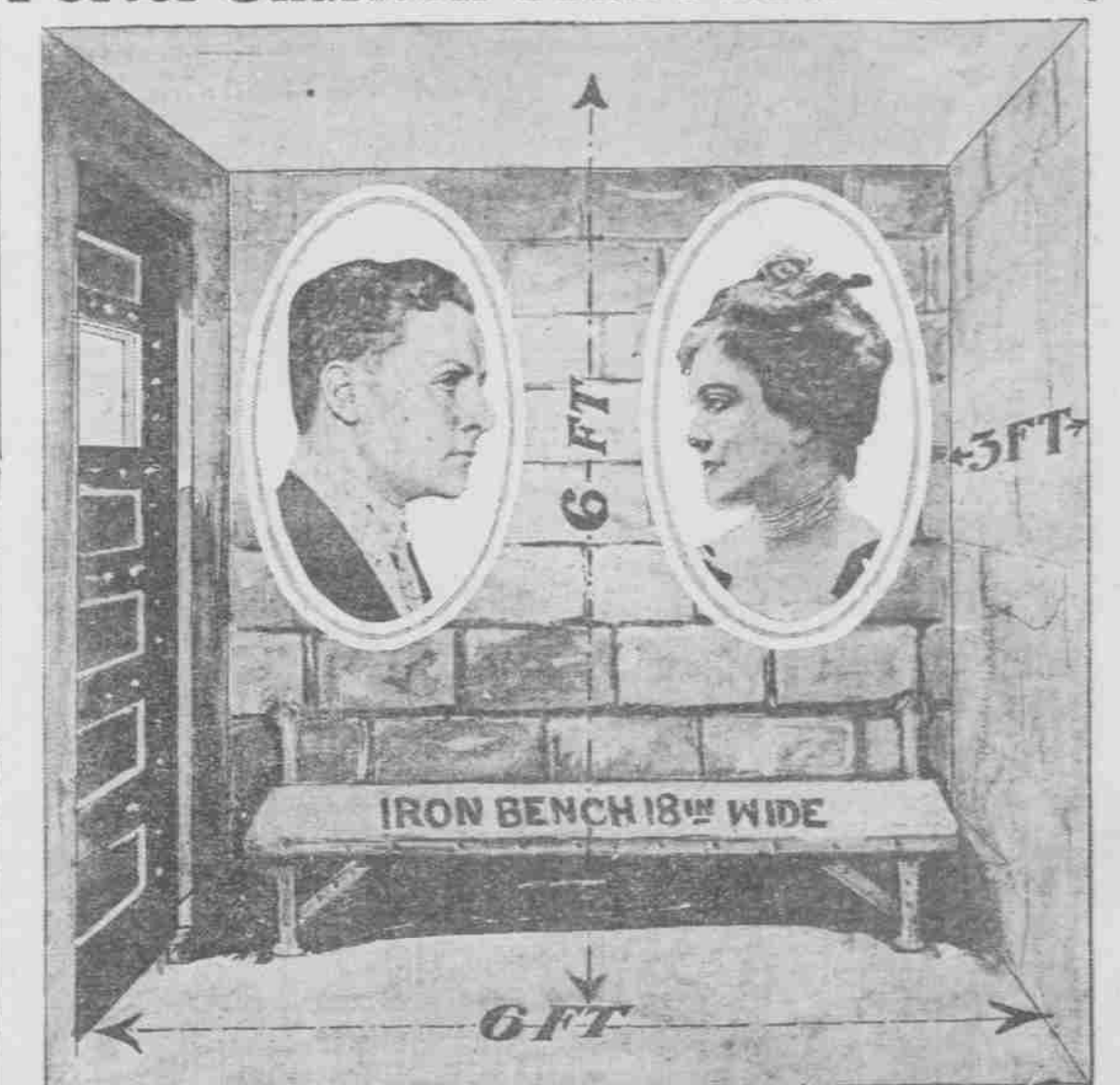
The name of First Lieut. J. R. Hammond, 25th Infantry, is placed on list of detached officers, and the name of First Lieut. Sherman Miller, 25th Infantry, is moved therefrom.

First Lieut. C. B. Glover, Jr., 2nd Infantry, is relieved of duty at Fort Bliss and will join his regiment.

Capt. J. M. Kochersperger, Second Cavalry, is assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, and assigned to the 2nd Cavalry.

Leaves of absence: Capt. J. F. Siler, medical corps, from Oct. 5 to Oct. 17; First Lieut. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 25th Infantry, from Sept. 27 to and including Oct. 31; First Lieut. John Mather, 2nd Cavalry, extended to Oct. 31; Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes, 25th Infantry, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31; Second Lieut. E. M. Zett, 25th Infantry, one month and 15 days; Capt. H. F. Denton, 25th Infantry, two months; First Lieut. C. E. Treat, 2nd Cavalry, extended ten days; Second Lieut. Thurston Hughes, 25th Infantry, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31; First Lieut. C. H. Chubb, Jr., one month.

## Porter Charlton Trial Starts Tuesday

American Must Answer to  
Charge of Killing Wife;  
Now in Italian Jail.

ROME, Italy, Oct. 2.—The tragedy of gentle and unsophisticated youth wedded to a brilliant, witty and world-weary woman 20 years his senior will be unfolded in all its heart-breaking details next week at the trial of the American, Porter Charlton, begins on Tuesday.

It was more than five years ago, in the summer of 1910, that the Italian fishermen caught their nets in beautiful Lake Como, drew to the surface a trunk containing the battered body of Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton, who had been leading a gay life with her immature husband in a villa on the hill side.

There were theories that the husband had been murdered two, until he was arrested several days later as he stepped ashore a stevedore in Hoboken, N. J., and candidly described the crime to the New York police.

Maddened by Wife's Taunting.  
He said that his wife had a habit of taunting him with his innocence, and of saying vitriolic and sarcastic things to him. She led him into a life of dissipation, also, he declared. On the evening of the murder they were both under the influence of liquor, but not so much that her bitter wit was not working. She made a remark of an intensely personal nature. What this was Charlton has steadfastly refused to say, but it maddened him so that he caught up a revolver that happened to be at hand and beat her to death.

For this deed Charlton will come to the bar on the formal charge of "unpremeditated murder," the extreme penalty in the Italian code being 30 years imprisonment.

But Italian prisons where persons await trial are so severe in their treatment that the prisoner's stay is deducted from the penal servitude imposed on conviction.

Charlton will not be able to use the three years which he spent in confinement in New Jersey fighting extradition, but he will be credited with almost two years and a half which he has passed in his narrow cell at Como. The war has brought out the erratic part of the prisoner's stay is deducted from the penal servitude imposed on conviction.

Charlton Family Prominent.  
Charlton is a son of Judge Paul Charlton, who was a classmate of president Taft at Yale college, and who was solicitor general of the war department in the head of the bureau of insular affairs when the Charlton case burst into the public prints.

In February, 1910, he met Mrs. Mary

Scott Castle. She was living in a luxurious hotel apartment. From the first night they were introduced, when he escorted her home, they were together all the time he could take from his work. They could scarcely take their eyes off each other, acquaintances say. One month later they went to Wilmington, Del., were married and returned the same day to live in her apartment.

It was a week before Charlton wrote to his father telling of his marriage. The first night they were introduced, when he escorted her home, they were together all the time he could take from his work. They could scarcely take their eyes off each other, acquaintances say. One month later they went to Wilmington, Del., were married and returned the same day to live in her apartment.

Charlton was an over-temperamental brute of 40 with a decided past when they met, while he was a quiet, well-mannered bank clerk of 20 years, who spent most of his time when home from his duties as a clerk in the National Bank of New York in wandering through the realms of fine literature.

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This shows the place where Porter Charlton has spent the last two years and a half of the five years since he killed his wife with a mallet, put her body in a trunk and threw it into Lake Como, Italy. His cell is six feet long, three feet wide and six feet high, and the iron bench which constitutes the sole piece of furniture is 18 inches wide.

If Charlton is convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment the time he has spent in this cell will be deducted from his sentence.

The inserts show the young American and his bride. She was 40 years old, but still a woman of dazzling beauty when he killed her. He was 20 years old then and is 25 now. His trial in Rome this week is expected to prove a great sensation.

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ALL PARIS BUSY  
MAKING THINGS  
FOR THE TROOPS

Workshops Are Opened Everywhere to Make Clothing for War Sufferers.

SWEETS ARE SENT  
TO BOYS AT FRONT

PARIS, France, Oct. 2.—Paris today is one great factory, where work is going on incessantly, but unobtrusively night and day, and where every thought is for the pet of everybody, the men in the trenches or in the hospitals.

All over Paris workshops have been opened where shirts and bandages, patching uniforms or sewing warm clothes for the poor and the refugees. There are hundreds of places where the wives, widows and children of soldiers may get anything they need.

Want Is Unknown.  
Want is unknown and a single sufferer from the war is overlooked or forgotten. In all parts of the city canvasses have been opened, where a nourishing and substantial meal may be had for half a franc (16 cents).

Now that winter is approaching, knitting has once more become fashionable. You see women knitting in the street cars and at the 5 o'clock teas at Humpelmeyers and in the private boudoirs.

Every baker or tobacconist has his basket with the mark of the Red Cross for presents for the men in the trenches, and each customer leaves without dropping something into the basket—tobacco, cigars, chocolate, books or magazines.

Great Quantities of Chocolate.  
The quantity of chocolate sent to the front daily is enormous, for the police is as fond of chocolate as the soldier. You get the address of some lonely soldier and become his godmother.

And there is plenty to do for a young girl who has adopted a lonely soldier. You have to write letters, send off parcels, and rack your brain trying to guess what will make him happy, and not to send anything that is useless or that takes up too much room.

Tobacco Is Important.  
Tobacco is the most important thing, then come newspapers, soap, chocolate and canned goods. Then you must send socks, underwear, and too small, mittens and mittens.

In return, your godson sends long letters, sometimes a poem or a little rhyme, and you are happy. You send him his own hands in the trenches, generally from aluminum taken from German shells. These rings are in great demand and very valuable.

In this manner many a romance has begun and many are the godmothers who have become the wives of their adopted sons.

British War Wedding Is  
Hurried Affair; Oldtime  
Wedding Customs Ignored

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 2.—When war began last year, many of the traditional British wedding customs of happier days were abandoned and few have been revived again.

Gone were the packed churches and crowded receptions, gone the long retinue of bridesmaids and the massed array of duplicated and useless presents.

The British war wedding is nearly always a hurried affair, so it is useless to attempt to send out many invitations or to name a date long beforehand for the ceremony. All that depends upon the bridegroom's leave.

Paris Uses Belgians To  
Continue Its Municipal  
Improvements During War

PARIS, France, Oct. 2.—All over most of the laborers employed by the city are at the front, munitioners, engineers, and the like. The improvement of the city is being kept up, as well as a number of other streets, and public buildings, and the city is in a state of activity. Many of the workers are Belgians free from military service and Frenchmen who are in the military classes not yet called or who have been declared exempt from military duty.

A bitter fight was now taken over by the 132nd Infantry regiment, and Jaeger battalion 8. The English took over the positions of the French, and a new trench, and a new line of defense was built. The opposing positions were built up like fortresses, and by saps and mines approached each other. The fighting was very bitter, and the positions were held for a long time. The miners, who in this campaign have had so much to do, were here in full action. In March we blew up a group of houses which, within reach of the enemy, had caused much damage by being used as points of artillery observation and positions for machine guns.

Whole Hill Is Blown Into Air.  
"After this explosion there was a comparative rest, as it had been made impossible for the English to make good observations while we had a clear view up to Tress and Lake Zillebeek. On April 17, at 7:30 in the evening, this rest was broken by a volcanic detonation which shook the earth for a great distance. Tremendous clouds of black smoke heralded the midnight explosion that has been experienced in the whole war. The whole of Hill Sixty, on a width of 120 meters, had been blown into the air. One of the enormous craters had a width of 35 meters and a depth of 15 meters. In this crater could be seen all the horrors of war."

Kaiser Raises Potatoes for the Needy  
Sends Trainloads of Food From Kadenen

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 2.—The Kaiser has ordered that the entire harvest of his estate at Kadenen shall be given to the war sufferers of the devastated districts of eastern Prussia. The harvest of the immense farm is more beautiful than ever before, as every spot was used to raise wheat, rye, potatoes and vegetables. Even the beautiful lawns of the great park that surrounds the castle were transformed into potato fields last spring.

Enormous quantities of early potatoes have already been sent to eastern Prussia, together with several trainloads of wheat and rye. More breadstuffs will be shipped as soon as the threshing can be completed, and next month many hundreds of tons of late potatoes will go to the sufferers.